JUSTICE BETTS GRANTS ORDER-ATTOR-NEY GENERAL DAVIES MAKES

Albany, Nov. 11 (Special) .- Ex-Senator David B. Hill had the pleasure of announcing to-night that his action to dissolve the Ramapo Water Company had taken another important step forward. He stated that he appeared before Justice James A. Betts of the Supreme Court, at Kingston, in Ulster County, this afternoon, and induced him, on presentation of a petition by Attorney General Davies, and an affidavit by Controller Coler, of New-York, to grant an order authorizing him (Mr. Hill), as the agent of Attorney General Davies, to begin an action for

the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company. The papers in this action will be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Albany County on Monday next. Then will follow the service of a summons and a complaint addressed to the Ramapo Water Company, which it must answer

in court. Mr. Hill first presented to Judge Betts a peti tion by Attorney General Davies for permission to begin an action to dissolve the Ramapo Water Company. Below is an interesting extract from this petition:

Your petitioner states that upon information and belief since its incorporation the said Ram-apo Water Company has never engaged in its ordinary and lawful business, to wit, the accuordinary and lawful business, to wit, the accumulating, storing, conducting, furnishing and supplying water for domestic purposes to cities, and has failed to exercise its corporate powers, and such fion-use or emission on the part of said company was voluntary and intentional, and without excuse or justification.

Your petitioner further states that he has good reason to believe an action can be maintained to procure a judgment dissolving the said corporation and forfeiting its rights, and in the opinion of the petitioner the public interests require that such action should be brought, and your petitioner desires to bring such action.

petitioner desires to bring such action.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that an order
be duly made by this court granting leave to
him to bring the action mentioned. Bird S. Coler, Controller of New-York, in his

affidavit, makes oath: That ever since its incorporation the said com-

That ever since its incorporation the said company has uniformly suspended its ordinary and lawful business, never having, in fact, begun the same, and by a failure to exercise its powers has forfeited its privileges and franchises.

And deponent further says that the continued existence of said company is injurious and a menace to the welfare of the city of New-York, and that, as an official of the said city, he avers that the public interests require that the said corporation should be dissolved by the courts.

corporation should be dissolved by the courts.
Judge Betts in his order says:
Now, on motion of John C. Davies, Attorney
General, it is ordered that the Attorney General
be and is hereby given leave to commence an
action in the Supreme Court against the Ramapo Water Company Water Company

The proceedings in which the order of Justice Betts was granted were begun by Mr. Hearst soon after the scheme to bind the city to a contract with the Ramapo Water Company was blocked by Controller Coler in the Board of Public Improvements. The case has been continued while the affairs of the company have been investigated by the Mazet Committee, and is independent of applications which have been made for injunctions to prevent the passing of the company's contract.

LAWYER CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

CARL FISCHER HANSEN ALLEGES THAT AN AT-

TEMPT TO BLACKMAIL HAS BEEN MADE. What is alleged to be a bold attempt to levy blackmail came up at a private examination held yesterday in the Centre-st. court before Magistrate Mayo. The complaint is made Fischer Hansen, a lawyer, of No. 43 Nassau-st., and those held for the crime are now in the keeping of Warden Hagan of the Tombs. They are Christine Sjorgen, about forty-six years old, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, and James N. Petersen, forty years old, of No. 348 West Thirty-third-st. th were accested by Central Office Detectives Lang and Funston. The technical charge against them is violation or section 168 of the Penal Code

It is alleged that after a conspiracy which took nearly seven years to develop Miss Christine Sjorgen instituted a guit for breach of promise of marriage against Hansen, demanding the sum of the papers being served on Mr. Hansen three weeks The latter immediately placed the case in the hands of George Gordon Battle, who brought matter to the attention of the District At torney's office, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Honey was assigned to the case. After a rants were secured charging conspiracy. lived at No. 518 East Fifty-seventh-st., he employed months' service Mr. Hansen discharged her. From

months' service Mr. Hansen discharged her. From that time until about two months ago Mr. Hansen says he never heard a word from Miss Christine. In June, 1896, Mr. Hansen married and spent his honeymoon abroad.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Honey declares that this is only one of the many attempts that have been made to levy blackmail on Mr. Hansen. Detective Lang in his testimony swore that Petersen about two months ago on Broadway told him that he intended making Mr. Hansen "come to time" financially.

Miss Niegaud, a witness for the prosecution, testified that she had been asked by Petersen to testified that she had been asked by Petersen to testified that she had been asked hy Petersen to testified that she had been asked hy Petersen to testified that she had been asked hy Petersen to testified in favor of Miss Sjorgen, being promised 20,000 if she would do so. This she said, she refused to do. Miss Sjorgen, she says, told her that Mr. Hansen never promised to marry her. Other witnesses gave slimilar testimony, after which Mr. Hymes who said he represented Miss Sjorgen, was called as a witness by Mr. Honey. The witness admitted that his firm had prepared the papers in the breach of promise suit instituted against Mr. Hansen, though the plaintiff in the breach of promise action told Magistrate Mayo, when examined, that she did not know the name of her counsel. Other witnesses testified that they had been importuned to sive testimony in favor of Miss Sjorgen on promise of being financially remunerated.

DIED IN HIS NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR. Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 11 (Special) .- John Ireland, one of the oldest residents of Monmouth County, died to-day at his home, in this city, in his ninety-eighth year. He was the son of Aaron Ireland, and was born at Tuckahoe, Ocean County, on December 15, 1891. He married Catherine Jeffrey, daughter of Francis Jeffrey, of this city, in 1829. She died in 1882, leaving five children. The

children were Mrs. Benajah Layton, of this city; Mrs. E. L. Wells, of Cakhurst; W. B. Ireland, of Washington, and Mrs. William T. Van Dyke. John Ireland, jr., another son, died two years John Ireland, Jr.

ago.

"Uncle" John Ireland, as he was familiarly called, had been blind for fourteen years, cataracts having formed over both eyes. He used tobacco until he reached his eighty-fifth year. His memory was excellent, and he could recall happenings as far back as 1812.

M. Ireland was a stanch Democrat. He was

The Famous Remedy for

physicians in different parts of the country that Grip in more or less epidemic form is beginning to make its appearance. The symptoms are said to be of a distinctly catarrhal character and to tend toward pulmonic complications. This gives the disease a grave aspect."

"77" taken early cuts it short promptly Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering from it, a cure is speed-

GEORGE RICE ACCUSES MANY RAILROADS OF DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE TRUST.

Washington, Nov. 11.-George Rice, of Marletta Ohio, who described himself as "a moderate pro-ducer of oil," was before the Industrial Commis-Mr. Rice had prepared in advance statement setting forth his views, which he had copyrighted. This copyrighted pamphlet the Commission refused to receive as such, but Mr. Rice was allowed to proceed under the rules of the Commission, using the pamphlet as the basis of his statement. In his formal statement before the Commission, Mr. Rice accused the railroad companies generally with conspiring in connection with the Standard Oil Company to drive independent refineries out of the field of activity. He gave al-leged instances of discrimination by the railroads in favor of the Standard Oil Company previous to the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, and asserted that rebates were still given. Mr. Rice asserted that in one case, many years ago, a discrimination of 1,600 per cent had been made for the Standard Oil Company, and added that rates on his products from Marietta were advanced in 1885 to the extent of from 43 to 160 per cent, whereas, he no advance was made in the rates of the Standard Oil Company.

Replying to the statement of John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, that his company had received no discriminatory freight rates the Interstate Commerce law went into effect, Mr. Rice gave numerous instances of what he characterized as discriminations made in the interest of the Standard Oil Company since that date. He made charges of such favoritism against the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore: the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific; the Louisville and Nashville, the Iron Mountain, the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, saying that these charges had been proved by him before the Interstate merce Commission. Mr. Rice said he had become

merce Commission. Mr. Rice said he had become satisfied of the inefficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission and had instituted no proceedings before it since 1889.

He said he had not a particle of confidence in the truth of the letters from numerous railroad managers saying there was no discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company which were read to the Commission by Mr. Archbold. Speaking of his personal experience Mr. Rice said that his refinery at Marletta had been closed for the last three years as a result of these discriminations. "I have," he said, "been driven from pillar to post, from one railway line to another, for twenty years in the absolutely vain endeavor to get equal and just freight rates with the Etandard Oil Trust so as to be able to run my refinery at anything approaching a profit, but this I have been utterly unable to do."

proaching a profit, but this I have been utterly unable to do.

He asserted that the Standard Oil Company was represented in the directorates of railroads controlling one-fifth of the railroad mileage of the country. Mr. Rice stated his conclusion to be that "our Government is at fault, because of non-inforcement of our laws against this piratical crew who infest our inland commerce under the secret cover of unlawful rebates and commissions, and thus rob the people of hundreds of millions of dollars." He thought the law sufficient for the protection of the people, but the difficulty was found in tha failure of the officials to enforce the law. The responsibility, he said, lay with the Attorney General. He thought the Government should own the railroads, and that the protective tariff should be removed from articles used by the trusts. In case of Government ownership he would have the railroad employes disfranchised, in order to take the roads out of politics. He thought that the money recently spent in conducting a "useless foreign war" could have been much more profitably used in the purchase of the railroads.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, Nov. 11 .- The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

Major CHARLES BIRD, quartermaster, will proceed from Washington, via New-York City, to Manila and carry out the special instructions from the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General. Upon completion of his temporary duty at Manila he will proceed to San Francisco, stopping en oute on his return ceed to San Francisco, stopping en route on his return trip at Hong Kong, Naganaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Hongluiu

First Lieutenart RALPH INGALLS, 44th Infantry, hav-Major HENRY T. ALLEN and Second Lieutenant FRED W. MILLS, Jr., 43d Infantry, will proceed from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to New-York City to load regiments property on the transport Meade.

ting Assistant Surgeon GEORGE A. ZELLER will pro-Second Lieutenant JAMES E. M'KINLEY, 6th Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment. Second Lieutenant JAMES M. LOVE, Jr., 21st Infantry,

First Lieutenant FRANK E. LYMAN, Jr., Signal Corps, will proceed to Angel Island for duty.

Captain JAMES S. MICHAELL, assistant quartermaster, new in New-York City, will proceed at once to seattle for remporary duty pertaining to the shipment of an imit from that point to Manila, and to assume charge of the quartermaster's business on the transport Virtoria, and proceed thereon to Manila for duty. The following assignments of officers recently romoted are made:

Captain LEWIS M. KOEHLER, ordered to the 4th Cavalry, Troop G. vice McGrath, deceased. He will proceed to San Francisco for assignment. \$10,000. The suit was brought at her instance, as stated by Hymes & Schaap, of No. 61 Park Row. to the first Lieutenant ALEXANDER M. MILLER, Jr., ordered to the first Lieutenant ALEXANDER M.

Captain ORLANDO F. GUTHRIE, 44th Infantry, having been found by a Board of Officers physically unfit to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably dis-charged. Captain TIFFIN GILMORE. 43d Infantry, having been found by a Board of Officers disqualified for the service, is discharged.

Major HENRY C. FISHER, surgeon, will proceed from Washington to New-York City and thence by the transport Logan about November 20 to Manila for duty.

Lieutenant Commander A. B. CANAGA, detached from Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to Asiatic Station, steamer sailing November 17. Medical Director C. J. CLEBORNE, retired November 10. Passed Assistant Surgeon L L YOUNG, retired November 10

when detached.

Lieutenant Commander J. F. PARKER, order November

4 detaching from the Vixen and ordering to the Scindia, modified. When detached from the Vixen ordered
to duty in connection with fitting out of the Dixle,
and to that vessel when commissioned.

Lieutenant J. L. JAYNE, when discharged from treat-ment at hospital at Norfolk, ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Lieutenant E. LLOYD, Jr., detached from the Indiana and ordered immediately to the Chicago

Arisistant Surgeon JAMES S. TAYLOR, appointed Novem-ber 16 (the Independence).

TO TAKE CHIEF GICQUEL'S PLACE.

THOMAS AHEARN MADE ACTING DEPUTS FIRE CHIEF.

Fire Commissioner Scannell late yesterday after-noon appointed Battalion Chief Thomas Ahearn acting deputy chief in place of Deputy Chief Gic-The new appointee is a brother of State Senator Ahearn.

He was assigned to Deputy Chief Gicquel's dis-crict, which extends from Fourteenth to Fortysecond sts., with headquarters in Twenty-ninth-st, near Seventh-ave.

Thomas O'Hearn, foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company in Attorney-st., was appointed acting battalion chief in the place made vacant by Ahearn's promotion.

EXTRADITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BRITISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES DECIDE IN FA-VOR OF GENERAL OTIS'S REQUISITION

Washington, Nov. 11 (Special).—Copies of Singa-pore newspapers just received in Washington con-tain reports of an extradition case in the Straits Settlements, the decision of which involves the status of the new possessions of the United States in the Orient. It appears that one Francisco Pastor, an inhabitant of the Philippine Islands, was charged with the embezziement of \$3,000 which was intrusted to him for the purpose of purchasing sugar in the Island of Manila. He field to Singapore from Manila. Upon the requisition of General Otis the British colonial authorities arrested him and committed him for surrender.

Pastor strenuously resisted extradition, and his counsel applied to the courts for a writ of habeas corpus. The point was made in behalf of the fugitive that the offence, if any, was committed in the Island of Negros, and that that island was not at the time within the jurisdiction of the United States, but was in possession of the Filipinos. The evidence showed that while the sugar to be purchased was in the Island of Negros, the agreement entered into between Pastor and the mer-

ment entered into between Pastor and the merchant for whom he was to procure the sugar was concluded in Hollo, and the \$3.000 was received by Pastor there. The Court, therefore, held that the crime was committed at Hollo.

Pastor's counsel made the further point that the requisition for Pastor's extradition was not made by the Governor of the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The Court refused to entertain this objection and dismissed the application. The fugitive was delivered up to the officer of the United States Army who had been sent to Singapore by General Otts for the purpose, and was taken back to Manila, together with the property, amounting to about \$1,000, which was found in his possession.

STANDARD OIL AND REBATES. | HEDGES TO WORK ALONE.

WILL KEEP THE PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUDS OUT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

-GARDINER'S LETTER. Job E. Hedges, who has been designated as special Deputy Attorney General to prosecute election fraud cases in New-York County, and has superseded District Attorney Gardiner in charge of such cases, is to have the assistance of several lawyers outside the District Attorney's office. District Attorney Gardiner has made a show of offering all possible assistance to Mr. Hedges, but the work of prosecuting persons guilty of election frauds will be kept out of the District Attorney's hands entirely. The lawyers who are to aid Mr.

Hedges have not been named yet.

Mr. Hedges was at work yesterday examining the cases already made up for presentation to the Special Grand Jury. He said: "On behalf of the Attorney General I shall prosecute the alleged violators of the primary election law in the IXth and XXXIVth districts, as well as alleged violators of the law at the recent election. These cases are to be considered by the Special Grand Jury sworn in by Justice Fursman and called by District Attorney Gardiner. At present there are no indictments, only complaints, but in the investigation of these complaints I shall personally advise the Grand Jury."

As to the cases to be presented to the Extraordinary Grand Jury, over which Justice Werner is to preside, Mr. Hedges said: "No one will know what the cases are until the indictments are handed down, nor will any one know who are involved in It is absolutely necessary, in order that justice may prevail, that these cases be kept from the public for the present."

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday sent the following letter to Mr. Hedges:

Referring to your call here yesterday morning with information that the Attorney General had designated you to represent the people of this State to take charge of all prosecutions arising in this county under the Election law, and by introduction of you at once to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court then in session, I have to say that I shall consider it my duty, under the act passed by the Legislature last April, whenever requested by you, to give you all the assistance within the power of this office in such prosecutions and in the conduct of such cases.

I have heretofore vigorously prosecuted all violations of the Election law which occurred last year, not only to my own satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of the State Superintendent of Elections.

satisfaction of the State Superintendent of Elections.

In the present year every case which has arisen has been forthwith submitted to the Grand Jury. In one instance an indictment was found sufficiently early to enable me to put the defendant on trial before the Court of General Sessions prior to the general election, which trial resulted in his conviction.

When you called yesterday and went with me before the Grand Jury we had fifteen cases of alleged violation of the Election law, with the witnesses for the People all present in the anteroom awaiting examination by that body, but the consideration of those cases was postponed at your request to a later day.

Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger informs me that he has, pursuant to my instructions, turned those cases over to you. He is now preparing a schedule of such as remain, which will be sent to you without delay, so that you may have the exclusive charge of the prosecution in all such cases.

have the exclusive charge of the prosuch cases.

I ought to add that five cases were submitted by
me to the Grand Jury of that court immediately
upon their being sworn in the present week. Their
action has not yet been communicated to the court,
owing to adjournment. I will thank you to request
of the Attorney General an exemplified copy of his
designation of you to act in these matters, for
the records of this office.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

Mr. Unger said that the schedule would contain

about sixty such cases, nearly all of which were brought in by McCullagh's deputies. ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SPECIAL TERM. 'the Special Term of the Supreme Court, which

will convene on November 20, under the proclamation of Governor Roosevelt, and which will be sided over by Justice Werner, of Buffalo, will hold its sittings in Trial Term. Part VII, of the Supreme Court, in the County Courthouse.

Deputy Attorney General John E. Coyne, who will, with Deputy Attorney General Clarence E. Francis and Job E. Hedges, who has been specially designated as a Deputy State Attorney by Governor Roosevelt, take charge of the election cases which will come before the Grand Jury, waited upon Justice Werner in the County Courthouse

upon Justice Werner in the County Continuous yesterday for the purpose of seeing that all arrangements necessary for the holding of the special term should be made.

Justice Werner said that the Grand Jury and petit jury had been summoned to attend at the Criminal Building, but that as soon as they had answered their names they would proceed to the County Courthouse to be sworn in.

POLAR EXPLORERS AND PICTURES.

"A Night with Polar Explorers" was enjoyed Rite Hall, Madison-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Arctic Club of America, and consisted of narrations of personal experiences by explorers of the wonders the arctic and anarctic regions, illustrated with stereoptican views.

Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale University, a member of the Harriman expedition to Alaska, from which he returned last summer, considered the several approaches to the polar regions and the explorations that have been going on for three hundred years. The professor dwelt upon the beauties of a pleasure trip to the north of Alaska and to the coasts on Behring Sea.

H. L. Bridgman, commander of the Peary Ex-pedition of 1879, related many interesting incidents Views were shown of the Windward, the Diana and the Fram, of Peary's midnight march by the light of a December moon across the ice with sledges, dogs and native men, and of the everyday life of the explorers. The speaker described in an entertaining way the journey of two hundred and fifty Assistant Surgeon H. E. ODELL, appointed November 8 to 55 degrees below zero. He expressed the hope that if Peary came home this summer or next he

would bring the North Pole with him. Walter Wellman, commander of the Wellman Arctic expedition, was cordially received as he made his way to the platform with the aid of a cane in each hand. He said that the expedition which bore his name last year and this had two purposes in view-to complete the exploration of Franz Josef land and to make a dash for or leading to the Pole. It was only by a dash that any one now seriously proposed to reach the Pole. It would be comparatively rasy to reach it of there were land to establish depots on near the Pole. It would be comparatively rasy to reach it of there were land to establish depots on near the Pole, but there was no land nearer than from 475 to 550 miles, so far as was known. Quarters were accordingly established as far north as possible, and then a dash had to be made. Nothing could be obtained on the way, except by luck a bear or a seal. It was necessary to carry everything, and travel was limited to about the months of spring—perhaps a hundred and twenty-five days in all. Mr. Wellman told in a graphic way the story of the sailor who lived alone in an icebound hut for two long, weary months by the dead body of his comrade until assistance came to bury him properly, so that his body would be safe from the bears. This was done in fulfilment of a mutual pledge that in case of the death of one the other should watch and wait for help to have the body properly interred.

Dr. F. A. Cook, of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, spoke of the efforts to reach the South Pole and the recent explorations of the Antarctic regions. There were views of Terra del Fuego, where giants live, and pictures of women carrying children, furniture, even a house, on their backs. Wives there were considered useful possessions, and each man "got as many as he could beg, borrow or steal, usually from two to five or six." The houses were usually a collection of branches covered with a skin to keep out the rain or snow. The arrows of the warriors were tipped with glass points, made from whiskey bottles obtained from shipwrecks.

M Walter Wellman, commander of the Wellman Arctic expedition, was cordially received as he

Arctic research.

PARCELS POST CONFERENCE.

Lazo Arriaga, took the initial steps to-day looking States and Guatemala. He was in conference with Postmaster General Charies Emory Smith and other officials, making preliminary inquiries about our system and discussing the treaties recently executed. No definite conclusion was reached.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY'S REUNION Members of the Southern Society last evening

held their annual reunion at Delmonico's. Dr. W M. Polk, president of the society, occupied the chair. A programme of vocal and instrumental selections was given, after which General Francis V. Greene delivered a brief address on the Philip-MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

MAY BE TAKEN TO COURT.

MYSTERIOUS BURIAL STIRS UP RESIDENTS OF WHITE PLAINS.

There is great indignation among the residents White Plains, particularly the fashionable people living in the neighborhood of the First Presbyterian Church graveyard, where the body of the late Mrs. Ruth H. Prime was so quietly buried, against the wishes of the church trustees and contrary to the village ordinance. was printed yesterday many had not heard of the mysterious burial. Dr. Charles E. Birch, Health Officer of White Plains, and one of the coroners of Westchester County, is making an

A reporter called last evening on Dr. G. Magness, the president of the Board of Health. Dr. Magness said: "The Board of Health begun to-day an investigation of this mysterious burial, You can say that the burial of Mrs. Prime in the Presbyterian Cemetery was contrary to law, in that interments in that cemetery are no longer permissible. Burials in this same cemetery have caused us trouble before, but we have never been outwitted before. I firmly believe that the body will be exhumed as soon as our Board takes action, and this town will certainly send it to the Potters' Field, if nobody is there to receive it. I am only surprised that two such reputable men Mrs. Prime's sons, who are both lights in the legal profession, should even attempt such a thing. The body will be taken up, of that I am certain.

When asked what action would be taken for violation of the village ordinance prohibiting burials in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church, Village President Miller declined to discuss the matter, but said it would receive proper attention if a complaint is presented at the meeting of the Village Trustees to-morrow night. Secretary Ferris, of the Board of Health, declared last night that the Board had taken action, and begun an investigation in the matter on official attention having been called to it.

Many visited the cemetery yesterday and inspected the grave, which was barren of anything

that would indicate whose body rested there. Several of the church trustees, while not desiring to give the affair any publicity, said that it was imposition. It is said that the sons of the late Mrs. Prime, who are well known lawyers, took the only course they could to bury their n in their family plot, and that they will fight the

in their family plot, and that they will fight the matter in the courts before they will allow the body to be taken up.

As an evidence of the strict action of the church in prohibiting burials in the cemetery, the trustees a few weeks ago refused to allow the body of Mrs. Sarah B. Searles to be burted in the church graveyard. Mrs. Searles for thirty years kept a young ladies' seminary in Broadway. She was one of the oldest members of the church, and at her death owned the largest plot in the cemetery.

The burying ground was presented to the church some sixty years ago. One of the covenants of the deed was that "burials shall be made in this graveyard as long as grass grows and water flows."

It may be remembered that some years ago the Rev. Edgar L. Heermance, the pastor of this church, entered the pulpit at 4 o'clock on a Sunday afternoon and committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. Dr. A. R. Macoubrey, and the congregation includes many of the wealthy people of the town.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.

THE YOUNGBLOOD AND VAUGHAN FACTIONS STRIVING FOR CONTROL.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 11 (Special).-An important meeting of two hundred leading Alabama Republicans was held in Birmingham to-day. As the result of this meeting there is a determined contest between the Republicans who adhere to William Youngblood, Third Auditor of the Treasury and National Committeeman from Alabama, and William Vaughan, United States District Attorney for North Alabama and State Republican chairman. The Youngblood Republicans met in Birmingham in October, indorsed McKinley and Young blood, and named Julian Bingham, Collector of blood, and named Julian Bingham, Collector of Revenue, for State chairman.

The meeting to-day also indorsed McKinley and Hanna, decided to put a full State ticket in the field next year, indorsed Vaughan for State chair-man, condemned the October meeting and declared Youngblood unworthy to hold the office of National Committeeman. A number of flery speeches were made, severely condemnatory of Youngblood and his dictation of Federal patronage in Alabama. Up to date the factions seem about equally strong.

PRESENTED FORGED CHECK AT A BANK.

POLICE ARREST TWO MEN WHO ARE THOUGHT BY THEM TO BE PART OF A GANG.

An attempt was made a little before 12 o'clock esterday to pass a forged check on the Grand Street Bank, but the paying teller, William Walton, of No 447 Lenox-ave., discovered the forgery and held the holder of the check, until the police

arrived. It was a few moments before closing th a young man walked up to Walton's window in the bank and presented a check for \$100, drawn on the bank in favor of the bearer, and signed Freedman Brothers, a business firm in the neighborhood. Walton discovered the forgery, and, motioning to the porter to close the door, stepped from behind his window, and taking hold of the young man by the coat collar told the porter to go for the police. Detectives Nesbitt and Monaghan, of the Delancey-st. station, responded, and placed the young man under arrest. They took him to the station, where he said he is Charles G. Burns, nineteen

years old, of No. 319 Bowery. Burns said the check had been given to him by another man, who told him to take it to the bank and get it cashed. He was to meet the man in Suffolk-st.
From other admissions made by Burns the detect ves arrested Kaufmann Weiss, twenty-one

tect ves arrested Kaufmann Weiss, twenty-one years old, of No. 4 Rivington-st. Weiss was arrested in Grand-st. At the Delancey-st, station house he was confronted by Burns and identified by him as the man from whom he received the check. Burns said that he saw Weiss draw and sign the check. Weiss refused to make a statement.

When Burns was searched a second check for 190, made payable to himself, signed by Freedman Brothers and drawn on the State Bank, in Grand-st., was founds A number of pawn tickets were found on Weiss.

The police believe that the two men are a part of a gang that has been operating in that neighborhood.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS ON STRIKE.

UNION NO. 1 DEMANDS HIGHER WAGES-NO NEWS-

Union No. 1 took place early yesterday morning. Twenty-six establishments, employing some six hundred men, were affected by the strike. The strike was caused by a demand of the men for a new wage scale. The union demands that the mini-mum rate of weekly wages shall be \$21, instead of \$18, which the men now receive. The men also demand \$24 a week for night work.

Among the firms affected by the strike were the Central Bureau of Engraving, Henry C. Jones, the Electric Light Engraving Company, the F. A. Ringler Company, the Photo Engraving Company

At Wilzig's Hall, No. 85 East Fourth-st., where the strikers have established their headquarters, it was said last night that eighteen firms had granted the demands of the men. The employers, on the other hand, declared that only about half a dozen firms had made settlements. None of the newsnrms had made settlements. None of the newspapers that have photo engraving plants were affected by the strike. The strikers' union is affliated with the Allied Printing Trades, which takes in #Big 6." Some of the firms had considerable difficulty yesterday in getting their magazine and Sunday work out on time, and the managers and superintendents in many cases did a journeyman's part.

foreclosure for \$454,000 was to-day entered by the Industrial and General Trust Company (Limited), of New-York, against the Water and Improvement Company of Santa Fe and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago. The indebtedness represents bonds of the water company held by English capitalists. After the foreclosure sale the water company will be reorganized.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE TO BUFFALO. falo, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will go into effect on November 19. trains. One will leave New-York and the other will leave Buffalo dally. The trains will be known as "The Exposition Express." They will be run on the following schedule: Leave New-York at 8 p. m., arrive in Buffalo at 8 a. m.; leave Buffalo at 8 p. m., arrive in New-York at 8 a. m.

GOLD ARRIVES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

eived \$1,100,000 in French and Spanish gold, brought Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The tablet to the memory of Lieutenant F. P. McNair, of the 201st from the West Indies by the United States trans port Buford. The gold will be deposited to-morrow with the Assay Office, the trust company receiving at once 30 per cent of the amount, which will be utilized in the money market. New-York Volunteers, son of Captain McNair, United States Navy (retired), was to-night pub-

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A CAT. WOMAN HAS A TERRIBLE BATTLE WITH

A CRAZED ANIMAL. A half starved black cat made a flerce attack last night on Mrs. Celia Mather in the apartment house at No. 337 East Twenty-fifth-st., and tore her arms and face so that she had to have the attendance of a surgeon in Believue

Hospital. The cat escaped. Mrs. Mather lives with her husband, Charles, in the second flat of the house. She is twentyseven years old. Last evening she was alone, when about 8 o'clock she heard a noise at one of the windows. She put down a book she was reading and listened. Hearing the noise again, she arose and, brushing the curtains aside, threw open the window.

To the woman's intense astonishment a great black cat, with flery eyes, leaped through the window and immediately attacked her. He first bit her hands, which she thrust out in front of her face involuntarily to protect her eyes. The cat clawed at her violently, biting her wherever ne could and scratching all the while. It seemed to the woman as if he were making at her face, so fierce and determined was the onslaught. Mrs. Mather could not protect her face effectually from the cat, and the animal succeeded in tearing it with his claws in several places.

The woman shricked, and many of the inmates of the house ran down to her apartment. The door was thrown open, and the cat hearing

the scurrying was frightened by the confusion and hurriedly escaped by the window.

Mrs. Mather was bleeding from a number of wounds, and she was a pittable sight. Her husband when he came in took beginning the sight. wounds, and she was a pitiable sight. Her husband when he came in took her with him to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Dr. C. T. Graham Rogers cauterized and dressed the wounds. The woman's left arm had been severely lacerated, and one of the terrible digs had severed a bloodvessel. No one seems to know who owns the cat, and it was thought to be a strange animal that had been unable to procure enough to eat, and when

SERIOUS WRECK IN IOWA.

unable to procure enough to eat, and when crazed by starvation had attacked Mrs. Mather.

TWENTY-SIX WORKINGMEN INJURED BY A COLLISION NEAR DENISON. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11.-A special dispatch to "The

Bee" from Denison, Iowa, says: Twenty-six men were injured in a wreck on the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railroad nine miles north of Denison this afternoon. The gravel train, running extra, and a work train, containing 180 men, came together around a sharp curve at a deep cut in the road.

came together around a sharp curve at a deep cut in the road.

The men were crowded into boxcars like sheep, with no chance for escape, when the two trains collided without any warning whatever. The gravel train had clear orders to Arion, seven miles southwest of Denison, and was going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The work train was proceeding without orders. The engine of the gravel train crashed through the boxcars, filled with their human freight, tearing the cars into splinters.

The roof of the boxcar first struck was torn off, and most of those who escaped made their way through this opening. The steam from the wrecked ensine scalded the wounded men as they endeavored to escape from the splintered ruins.

The injured were brought to Denison on a special train, and a long line of teams brought them to the hotels and private residences, where they are being cared for.

Roadmaster Gillease, who was among the injured, was taken on a special engine to his home, at Cherokee.

AWAITING THE BOMBARDMENT.

CASTRO WILL PROBABLY BE PERMITTED TO FIRE ON PUERTO CABELLO.

Washington, Nov. 11.-United States Minister Loomis has advised the State Department of the impending bombardment of General Parades's forces in Puerto Cabello by the forces of General Castro. The Minister has evidently looked to the Department for instructions, and these are to go forward at once. If it shall appear that the bombardment can be conducted without imminent danger to life and property of foreigners and innocent people in Puerto Cabello the Minister will not interfere in any way. On the other hand, there probably will be no objection to his endeavoring to avert the bombardment through peaceful representa-tions directed to the combatants. Meanwhile the Detroit has arrived at Puerto Cabello from La Guayra, and Commander Hemphill will act in accord with the instructions which have been given to Minister Loomis.

DROP IN STERLING EXCHANGE RATES.

EUROPE MAY INTERVENE TO PREVENT A CONSE

QUENT INFLUX OF GOLD TO THIS COUNTRY. There was another break yesterday in sterling exchange rates, the closing quotations of which were about one-half cent lower than on Friday. Demand sterling at the close ruled at 4.854@ 4.85%, against 4.85% @4.86 on Friday; and many predictions of a still further decline and of consequent gold imports were heard in the Street, The increasing supply of cotton bills is a leading factor in the exchange market's weakness, but it is expected that Europe may, partly because of the stoppage of the South African gold production, interpose obstacles to an early move-ment of gold to this country. If demand sterling goes to 4.84% or 4.84, however, there is little doubt that gold importations will speedily be

THE FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

SENATE DECLARES ITSELF COMPETENT TO TRY THEM.

Paris, Nov. 11 .- There were domiciliary visits here and in the provinces to-day in connection with the conspiracy cases.

The offices of "La Croix," a paper which is conducted by the Fathers of the Assumption Order, were searched. The Senate, sitting as a High Court, was occupied

to-day with the arguments for and against the competency of the Senate to try these cases. Event-

ually the session was adjourned and the High Court sat in secret. The Senate, eventually, by a vote of 157 to 91, declared itself competent to try the consultant cases.

THREATENED TO KILL OFFICIALS. MAN, SAID TO BE INSANE, CAUSES TROUBLE IN

TROY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ROOMS.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. II (Special).—There was excitement here this afternoon because Charles Funk made trouble in the office of the District Attorney. He said that he had been wronged in a lawsuit in which ex-Governor Black was referee. The lawsuit had been in the courts for thirty years. Funk went to the ex-Governor's office, but did not find him there, though he made a demonstration with a revolver and announced his determination to kill all the men there. District Attorney Howard had officers take Funk into custody, and later at the jall he was adjudged insane by Drs. McKenna and Mercdith.

NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION DINNER. The eleventh annual dinner of the Association of night at the Mariberough Hotel. With few excep-tions every normal school in the State of New-York SANTA FE COMPANY'S BONDS FORECLOSED was represented. The organization, which has been Santa Fe. N. M., Nov. Il (Special) .- A decree of in existence for the last fourteen years, has for its object the fostering and perpetuation of a feeling of loyalty to normal schools and the cultivation of sociability among its members. It is the intention of the association to secure the recognition of the State normal diploma as evidence of qualification to teach in any of the public schools in the State in the large cities as well as in the rural districts J. Frank Wright, of Grammar School No. 7, New-York, the president of the association, was toast-master. The speakers and their subjects were: I. master. The speakers and their subjects were: I. B. Boucher, of Oswego, who spoke on "The Oswego State Normal School"; Myron T. Scudder, of the New-Paitz Normal School, who told of the system of that institution, and Thomas Finnegan, of the State Superintendent of Education's office, at Albany, spoke of 'he normal schools in the State. Assembly man Edward Fallows, who was present as a guest, delivered an address congratulating the graduates of this State's schools and announcing that he is in favor of the recognition of the State normal diploma as a qualification for teaching in any part of the State.

Dr. Seeley, representing the New-Jersey State normal schools, also spoke briefly.

THE WORLD'S SILK PRODUCTION. Washington, Nov. 11 (Special).-Some statistics sent to the State Department by Consul Covert, at Lyons, will be of great interest doubtless to slik financial.

The Financial World.

There is only one topic of discussion in the Street at present. It is, how to get out of the money entanglement? The stock market is tangled up with currency conditions from which there seems only one way of escape; that is, by liquidation. A beginning has been made the past week. There has been a general decline in prices, both of railroads and industrials. In the railroads, the closing prices yesterday, compared with the previous Saturday, showed a decline averaging between two and three points. In the traction stocks, Manhattan had an exceptional decline of eight points, mainly due to its very poor exhibit of earnings for the September quarter (the poorest quarter of the year). In the general run of industrials, there was no specially noteworthy decline, if we except the gymnastics in Leather common; but Sugar fell some four or five points on what was certainly the selling of long stock, which probably was thrown upon the market by holders getting hurt in other things.

With all this, the bank statement yesterday showed the loan item to be reduced by something over \$7,000,000 only. Now the outlook is, that this item will continue to shrink, by liquidation, until it is twenty or thirty millions less than it is now. If the liquidation is extended over a safe period, say six weeks or two months, it will be well; if it is forced rapidly, it means some bad shake ups in Wall Street.

It is charged that the banks are combining to keep up interest rates; that they have some sort of agreement by which they start the call rates high early in the morning, and hold them up until nearly all demands of the day are satisfied. If there is an agreement among the banks to this end, express or tacit, it is well The strict maintenance of call rates from 10 to 14 per cent at this time is a safety check. It will gradually force the stock market down to a condition of safety. It is rather disagreeable, of course; but that cannot be helped.

Wall Street at this time is in the condition of a firm which has used up its working capital. The firm is doing a good business and has big stocks on hand; but it has used up its customary bank balance in its trading, and is in a tight place in consequence. There are few firms and members of firms, who are so lucky as not to know how very disagreeable this sort of thing is when it happens to individuals. The community of Wall Street, this financial centre so to speak, is exactly in that position at this

Yesterday's bank statement showed that the banks were nearly three millions under the line of surplus reserve. At this time last year, they were fifteen millions above it. Detailed reports of the week's movement of currency make plain that money is still moving West. This time a year ago, money was coming East, and had been for three or four weeks. were also importing gold. We are not now. How much working capital is left here under these conditions? Much has been talked about the Treasury

coming to the rescue by the purchase of bondsanywhere from twenty to fifty millions. Latest advices from Washington are that this is not likely. The public has a right to ask this only of the Administration, whether such Administration be Democratic or Republican, or anything else you please, viz., that the cumbrous and awkward machinery of the Treasury Department, by which money going into the Treasury is at once taken out of circulationthat this machinery shall not be made to work so as to aggravate a bad situation. This may be asked on general principles, but nothing beyond it. At this time, the application of the principle would be that the Treasury should lock up no more currency in its vaults, but let every dollar, possible remain in circulation

through the machinery of the banks. If the Treasury is to give more relief by bond purchases, it would seem that the better time to do this would be toward the close of the year, when the financial institutions have to draw in money in preparation for the January disbursements. After the middle of December, Wall Street is likely to know what real money scarcity is. That is, it will know it unless by liquidation, or some other means, the bank re-

The return of money from the West can scarcely be one of these means. It must be very slow. The general rise in the prices of commodities this year calls for more money to handle them; therefore causes a wider perm nent distribution of money; and the financial centres, and New York being the chief suffers most, are correspondingly depleted of loanable

If there had been more loanable funds availato make a fair advance in the market. With money scarcity, however, and a cooling of enthusiasm by the result in Nebraska, nothing

came of them on the bull side. Where, it may be asked, is the liquidation to come. It must come in securities which are selling far above the level which the dividends they pay, or their prospect of paying, can justify. If stock A, is paying 5 per cent and is quoted at a figure which would pay to the purchaser only 3 per cent, is the man who wants to sell likely to find many buyers at that figure when time money cannot be had at less than 6 per cent, and that only on prime collateral, while call money ranges steadily from 10 to 16 per cent? If stocks, B., C. and D., paying no dividends and not in very near sight of any, range in price from the 50s into the 80s., is it not likely that the money pressure will slowly force these down? People who can pay for and take away their purchases, need not trouble about interest rates; but the man who is bor rowing on his stocks and bonds, is in a different

position. Such interest rates eat him up. The market looks now as if it would have to decline considerably, with rallies whenever the short interest gets too large. Of course, if the Treasury comes in with a big bond purchase, the liquidation will be at least temporarily stayed. There may be special reasons for trouble in the coal stocks.

CUTHBERT MILLS

manufacturers. The silk production of the world for 1898 was below the average of the last ten years with 1897. Stated in pounds it was \$34,583,555. production of raw silk aggregated 6,596,163 pounds. or 167,500 pounds in excess of 1897 and 587,400 pounds less than the average of the ten preceding years. The production of raw silk in France was 1,212.58 pounds, or only about one-sixth what was necessary for her manufacturers. The number of producers there was ten thousand less than in 1897. Two-thirds of the total product came from the extreme Orient, Italy ranking next in production and Asia

COMPLAINT ABOUT THE CITY PRISON.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN WILL APPEAL TO THE MAYOR AND THEN GO TO ALBANY.

poration Counsel Whalen and Commissioner of Correction Lantry were not doing their duty reference to the construction of the new city prison. Several months ago Mr. O'Brien complained to the Mayor that poor stone was being used in the prison, and that the work we being spotled by allen labor. The Mayor ordered Commissioner Lantry to investigate, which resulted in proving that the charges were true.

Corporation Counsel Whalen declined to ac

Commissioner Lantry's report, however, saying that the complaints would have to be submitted in writing by some architect. Yesterday Mr. O'Brien declared that if speedy action was not taken he would demand that the Mayor remove Corporation Counsel Whalen and Commissioner Lantry. Since Mayor refuse to act Mr. O'Brien added the would appeal to Governor Roosevelt and the